## REMARKS

In the last Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 26-39, 41, and 43 under

35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent Publication No. 2000-

056721 (hereinafter, "Masahiro"); and rejected claims 40 and 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

as being unpatentable over Masahiro in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,360,254 to Linden et

al. (hereinafter, "Linden"). Claims 26-43 are currently pending. Applicants respectfully

traverse the rejection of claims 26-43 for the following reasons.[1]

Claim 26 recites, among other things, an information processing terminal having

"means for displaying ... image data." Claim 26 further recites "wherein an information

processing terminal having a bar code reader reads, using the bar code reader, the

electronic coupon bar code contained in the image data displayed on the display means

of the portable terminal."

The Examiner contends that "Masahiro et al. disclosed [that] the POS terminal is

equipped of a register F6 with a bar code reader, which reads the bar code J6." Office

Action at page 3. Masahiro, however, teaches that "register F6 is equipped with the

barcode reader which reads the goods information slack bar code J6 given to goods."

See attached English language translation of Masahiro, paragraph 0065. Thus,

barcode J6 is not "contained in the image data displayed on the display means," as

recited in claim 26. Rather, Masahiro discloses that barcode J6 is "given to goods,"

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[1] Applicants note that a proper reference under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) must be "a U.S. Patent, a U.S. application publication (35 U.S.C. 122(b)) or a WIPO publication of an international application under PCT Article 21(2)." M.P.E.P. §706.02(f)(1). Because Masahiro is a Japanese patent application publication, it cannot be applied as a reference under §102(e). Applicants assume that the Examiner intended to reject claims 26-34, 41, and 43 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

instead. Thus, <u>Masahiro</u> fails to teach the claimed "information processing terminal having a bar code reader reads ... the electronic coupon bar code <u>contained in the image data displayed on the display means of the portable terminal</u>" (emphasis added), as recited in claim 26.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claim 26. In addition, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claims 32, 37, and 39 which contain similar claim language as claim 26 including at least that a "bar code reader reads, using the bar code reader, the electronic coupon bar code contained in the image data displayed on a display means of the portable terminal" and claim 41 which recites that "a bar code reader recognizes the user's personal information by reading, with the bar code reader, the membership bar code contained in the image data displayed on the display means of the portable terminal."

Moreover, claims 27-31, 33-36, 38, and 43 are allowable at least due to their corresponding dependency upon independent claims 26, 32, 37, 39, or 41.

Turning to the Examiner's rejection of claims 40 and 42 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over <u>Masahiro</u> in view of <u>Linden</u>, <u>Masahiro</u>, as noted above, fails to disclose "an information processing terminal having a bar code reader [that] reads, with the bar code reader, the electronic coupon bar code contained in the image data displayed on the display means of the portable terminal," as recited in claim 26. Claim 40, while of different scope, recites the same limitation. Claim 40 is therefore distinguishable over <u>Masahiro</u> at least for the reasons discussed above in regard to claim 26. Claim 42 depends from claim 41, which as indicated above is also

distinguishable over <u>Masahiro</u>. <u>Linden</u> fails to overcome the above-described

deficiencies of <u>Masahiro</u>.

<u>Linden</u> discloses a method and system for "allowing users to securely access a

private resource without the need to enter a username, password, or other

authentication information, and without the need to download special authentication

software or data to the user's computer." <u>Linden</u>, Abstract. However, <u>Linden</u> does not

disclose, nor does the Examiner argue that <u>Linden</u> discloses, "an information

processing terminal having a bar code reader [that] reads, with the bar code reader, the

electronic coupon bar code contained in the image data displayed on the display means

of the portable terminal," as recited in claim 40. Claim 40 is therefore allowable over the

Examiner's proposed combination of <u>Masahiro</u> and <u>Linden</u>.

<u>Linden</u> also does not teach "a bar code reader [that] recognizes the user's

personal information by reading, with the bar code reader, the membership bar code

contained in the image data displayed on the display means of the portable terminal," as

recited in claim 41. <u>Linden</u>, therefore, fails to overcome the shortcomings of <u>Masahiro</u>

discussed above, and claim 42 is allowable at least due to its dependence from claim

41. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the rejection

of claims 40 and 42 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

## CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and reexamination of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

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By: *Reg. No. 34,731*
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**Attachment:** Japanese Patent Publication No. 2000-056721